LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME OF FEDERAL GOV'T FORECASTED IN SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Co-operative Selling of Crops Given Consideration—Railway Problems to be Tackled and Economies Instituted—Immigration Dealt With.

Ottawa, March 9—(Canadian Press)—Immediately after the return of the members of the House of Commons from the Senate this afternoon the first two items of business involved the assertion of the historic rights of the popular chamber in the first instance, the Speaker announced that he had asserted those rights before His Excellency and that they had been admitted by the representative of the Crown. In the second place the Premier introduced a bill respecting oaths of office to assert the right of the Commons to transact business before considering the Speech from the Throne. This bill is introduced at the opening of every session of Parliament for this purpose but never gets beyond the first reading.

The Premier moved that the Speech from the Throne be the first order of business on Monday.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen said that though it was customary he had not been given an intimation that the debate would be adjourned until Monday.

Mr. King replied that he was sorry he had overlooked giving notice to the leader of the Opposition, but he had assumed that Mr. Meighen would have expected such a course, as it was in accordance with the usual practice of Parliament.

Mr. Meighen replied that it had not been the invariable practice of Parliament. The late Government had got down to business earlier. "The Leader of the Opposition will have ample time to discuss all matters," replied the Premier.

"I may observe," he added, "that Mr. Meighen did not so much as permit His Excellency to read his speech before saying what business he wished Parliament to take up. We on this side of the House will do everything necessary to facilitate the transaction of business. I think we can get along without the suggestion of my Rt. Hon. friend." The Premier's motion was then carried.

On motion of the Premier, the committee to strike the standing committees of the House was appointed.

The Speaker presented the report of the Librarians of Parliament and of the Commissioners of Internal Economy.

The first petition of the session was presented by Hon. Charles Marcil. It asked for better railway accommodation in the County of Gaspe. Half a dozen annual reports and other public documents were then presented by various Ministers. The Prime Minister presented the report of the External Affairs Department; Hon. Ernest Lapointe that of the Marine and Fisheries; Hon. H. S. Beland, the Postmaster General's; Hon. J. A. Robb, that of Trade and Commerce and of the Commissioner of Patents; Hon. W. A. Motherwell that of Agriculture. The Premier also tabled orders in council regarding the transfer of civil servants.

In response to a request, made yesterday by the Leader of the Opposition, Premier King tabled the order in council covering the transfer of her fisheries to the Province of Quebec. The Prime Minister also tabled a copy of a report of the conference of Empire Prime Ministers which took place in London last year.

In doing so, he said he saw no reason why the Government should ask the Imperial Government for directions in regard to revealing the contents of the report. He understood and it had been emphasized by the late Government that representatives of all the overseas Dominions had been on exactly the same footing in London as those of the mother country. Therefore, it would be just as reasonable to ask for permission to make the report public from Australia or India, as it would be to ask for permission from the Imperial Government. If Mr. Meighen, who had attended the Conference, was aware that some of its proceedings were secret, he must act accordingly.

Mr. Meighen said that it must be remembered that the Conference had been called by the Imperial Government, and that he thought the Imperial Government had the right to say whether or not the report should be made public.

Mr. King replied that he did not propose to allow Canada to return to the status of a colony by asking for permission to make the report public. He said that he had requested the British Government to furnish him with a sufficient number of copies of the report to distribute among the members.

Animal Rescue League Programme

Splendid Addresses by D. King Hazen and Miss Agnes Warner in Knox Church.

The entertainment given last evening in Knox church under the auspices of the Animal Rescue League was attended by a large audience who listened with the closest attention to two splendid addresses given by D. King Hazen and Miss Agnes Warner, and thoroughly enjoyed the recitation of "The Outlaw," by Miss Verta Roberts, also the showing of a number of views of animals.

Rev. A. L. Fleming presided and in opening the programme said he was very glad to aid in the work. The Animal Rescue League was deserving of the support of every lover of animals. In the seven and a half years of its history it had destroyed over 4,000 sick and maimed animals and done this in a humane manner.

The chairman then introduced D. King Hazen, who gave a most interesting talk on the work of the dog teams in the Canadian Expedition to S[illegible]. Mr. Hazen was in command of [illegible] branch of the service and is in a [illegible] to speak with authority as to the service they rendered.

The dogs were of two types, the Eskimo or Husky, and the Indian or Siwash, and both did good service. The load for a team averaged 100 pounds to a dog and the average day's journey was about 40 miles. They were fed on fish or cornmeal mush and seal oil. The dogs themselves preferred the fish and he told an interesting story of one dog who was in a continual bad temper when fed on the mush but came to be quite a friendly animal after the diet had been changed to fish. The daily ration for each dog was 5 pounds of fresh or 3 pounds of dried fish.

The dogs were much superior to reindeer for general all round work, the latter only being of use where moss for their food was available.

The next number on the programme was a recitation by Miss Verta Roberts. She recited Robert Service's, "The Outlaw" and was forced to respond to an encore.

The chairman then called on Miss Agnes Warner who gave a vivid and enthralling account of the work of dogs and cats on the war front. The cats were used as rat catchers and they kept these down to a very large degree. The dogs were trained to seek out the wounded, carry messages and generally proved of the greatest benefit. She gave a number of instances which had come under her own observation. At the conclusion of her talk a number of views were thrown on the screen.

At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to those who had taken part in the entertainment.

CRISIS IN INDIAN AFFAIRS COMPLICATES THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND

Resignation of Secretary for India Demanded by Premier Lloyd George—The Incident Provokes Joy in Camp of the "Die-Hards."

London, March 9. — The Indian crisis, which has developed a sensation, if anything, exceeding the recent crisis of the premiership, threatens to involve the Prime Minister and the Coalition in still graver difficulties. The resignaton of Edwn S. Montagu, Secretary for India, which, in many quarters, is called a dismissal, has excited such intense manifestation of joy in the "'die-hard' camp that there is an inclination to see some connection between the two crisis.

Moreover, it provokes speculation concerning the position of the Viceroy, Lord Reading, whose action in publishing the India Government's note is interpreted as an intention to force the hand of the Imperial Government. Lord Reading, desiring to publish the offending document sought permission of the Secretary for India, who is technically his superior, to make the statement public in India.

Mr. Montagu, without consulting the Cabinet, and while the Prime Minister was confined to his room ill, gave permission, and Lord Reading had the statement published in India from which country, it was telegraphed about the ordinary channels to the British press. Mr. Montagu's cabinet colleagues take the ground that he should have withheld permission, and simply brought the matter to the attention of the Premier and the Cabinet for their mature consideration.

Nothing is known yet regarding Mr. Montagu's successor, or what position Lord Reading holds in the affair from the official viewpont, but t is expected that the next India secretary will be a Unionist, and probably a member of the House of Lords, which would be a consession to the Unionists who are demanding greater influence in the Coalition.

Premier Startled

A story is current that the Prime Minister, while lying in bed looking over the morning papers, was amazed to read the Indian document. He immediately summoned Secretary Montagu and other Ministers to Downing Street. Lord High Chancellor Birkenhead, Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Churchill considered the matter with the Premier and it was unanimously decided that Mr. Montagu could not properly retain office. Thereupon the Premier sent Mr. Montagu a formal request for his resignation.

A serious side of the crisis is that the views expressed are said to be those not only of the Viceroy, but, also, of all the provincial governors. But even the moderate members of the House of Commons and those sometimes described as pro-Turkish, agree that it is impossible that Turkish rule should be restored in Jerusalem, Mecca and Medina.

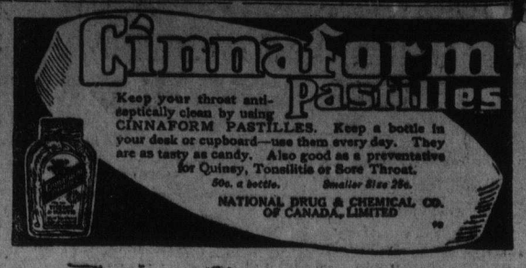
The troubles accumulating around the head of the Prime Minister and the Government are likely to delay Mr. Lloyd George's visit to Wales, although no change in his plans has been announced. Today the Premier was obliged to intervene in a great labor dispute. A lockout of nearly a million men in the engineering and shipbuilding trades is threatened for Monday to enforce a reduction of wages. Prolonged negotiations have failed up to the present to bring about a settlement. It seems therefore impossible for the Premier to leave London for his much desired rest.

In his letter of resignation to the Premier, Mr. Montagu says:—

"When I received last week the Government of India's telegram, conveying that Government's views on Turkish peace, with the requests for permission to publish them, I circulated it to the cabinet. It was only after I received an urgent telegram on Saturday repeating the request for permission to publish and asking for an immediate reply that I felt it my duty to accept the responsibility of sanctioning publication."

Declaring that his object was to give the Indian viewpoint the fullest consideration Mr. Montagu says that he felt that it was his duty to do his utmost to support the Government of India and the provincial Government and when assured of its great urgency, and recollecting the many decisions on every class of subject which the Government found it inevitable to take without discussion in the cabinet, he felt justified in the action he took. He argued that there was nothing in the statement which had not been said by the Government of India and on their behalf repeatedly since the peace conference and as India was given separate representation in the peace conference and was party to the original treaty of Sevres he saw no objection to a statement of their view.

He concluded by expressing the belief that "the policy which under your leadership I was authorized to carry out in India will win through to success."



ARRESTS MADE ON THEFT CHARGES

Two juveniles were arrested yesterday charged with trespassing on C. N. R. property and also with stealing coal from the railway.

C. P. R. Investigators Costello and Ritson, arrested Allen Stephenson on a warrant yesterday, charging him on suspicion of the theft of a bale of cloth valued at $150 the property of the C. P. R. while in transit, and alleged to have been stolen between January 29 and February 1.

EXANGELICAL SERVICES

The most powerful meeting of the series of Evangelical services being conducted by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Torrie in the Victoria street church was held last night. The church was crowded to the doors and a chosen choir under the direction of Mrs. Torrie lent valuable assistance. Mr. Torrie's sermon was forceful and earnest and a number of people present decided on a better life.

CIRCUIT COURT

In the circuit court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Crocket, evidence was given in a case brought by Ernest J. Weldon for damages, alleged to have resulted to his automobile in a collision with that of W. O. S. Barnes. The plaintiff is claiming $424 damages, and the defendant is counterclaiming for $200. H. H. McLean, Jr., and A. N. Carter appeared for the plaintiff, and G H. V. Belyea, K.C., for the defendant.

DORCHESTER DEFEATS AMHERST

The Dorchester hockey team of the N. B. and P. E. I. Hockey Association defeated the Amherst Amateurs by a score of 5 to 2 in a fast and clean game played in the Dorchester hockey rink Wednesday evening, the ice was in perfect condition for fast hockey. The Dorchester stars were Belliveau, Walsh and Lowerison, and for Amherst, Silliker and McAuley.

ANNIVERSARY OF SCOUT TROOP NO. 4

Celebrated First Anniversary With Banquet in First Presbyterian Church Vestry.

An enjoyable banquet, in celebration of the first anniversary of the organiation of No. 4 troop boy scouts, was held, last evening, in the vestry of the First Presbyterian church, West St. John. Scoutmaster Walter W. Allingham presided at the banquet and addressed the boys. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Dr. J. A. Morison, chaplain of the troop; J. F. Williamson, assistant scoutmaster; Gordon Tibbitt, second assistant scoutmaster; and James Anthony.

This troop of boy scouts has a membership of 45, the largest number of boys in any troop east of Montreal. Eighty-five per cent of these boys have received badges for having completed one year's service, and seventy-five per cent have received second class badges after two weeks' service. John Montgomery is secretary-treasurer of the troop, and Lawrence Nice is troop leader.

MAIN STREET CHURCH SPECIAL SERVICES

Last night's service at the Main St. Baptist Church was the largest yet held and the soldier preacher, Rev. A. K. Herman delivered a powerful address on the words of Christ, "They need not depart." In developing the subject the speaker pointed out confidence of Christ in Himself. He knew who He was and what He had come to do. As it was then so, now there was no need for any to depart from Jesus and all who came to Him could have their deepest spiritual needs supplied.

The services are increasing in interest nightly. During last evening's service a solo by Mrs. H. K. Olmstead was much enjoyed.

FACTORS ENTERING INTO OUT OF ROUTE TRAFFIC INTERCOLONIAL

Bay Chaleur Route Not the One Chosen for Purely Commercial Pure and Simple.

Halifax, N. S., March 9.—(By Colin McKay.)—The Intercolonial Railway, anent the position of which there is now considerable controversy, was constructed for political purposes, while its location was determined by military considerations insisted upon by the Imperial Government. At the Quebec Conference of "The Fathers of Confederation," the 68th resolution passed was as follows:

"That the General Government shall secure without delay the completion of the Intercolonial Railway from River du Loup, Quebec, through New Brunswick to Truro in Nova Scotia."

At that time the New Brunswick Government operated a railway between St. John and Shediac, and the Nova Scotia Government a line between Halifax and Truro. While there appears to have been no specific guarantee that the Federal Government should operate the railway as a public enterprise, that was certainly the understanding of the Maritime delegates who had watched with amazement the manner in which the politicians of Upper and Lower "Canada" had been dipping their hands into the public treasury for the benefit of private railway promoters.

The question of the location of the Intercolonial caused much controversy. Three routes were proposed, one following the Gulf shore of New Brunswick to the Bay Chaleur, and thence through the Metapedia Valley to Metis on the River St. Lawrence; one through the centre of New Brunswick; and another known as the frontier route through the St. John River Valley, and the Temiscouta Valley to Quebec. This latter route was strongly favored by the city of St. John and the St. John Valley communities. In reporting on the difference, Sir Sanford Flemming, Chief Engineer in charge of the survey, wrote:

"In the matter of through traffic, the fact had to be taken into consideration that a railway was being constructed to connect St. John, N. B., with Bangor, Maine, and thence with the railway systems of Canada and the United States. This line would be a formidable competitor of the Intercolonial if the latter were built on either the frontier or central route, while the route by the Bay Chaleur, and the adoption of a port on that Bay for ocean steamers would enable the Intercolonial to command a large share of the rapidly increasing mail and passenger traffic between Europe and America."

To assure the construction of the railway the Imperial Government offered to guarantee bonds to the extent of £3,000,000, but the offer was conditional on the adoption of the Chaleur route, of which years before a survey had been made at the direction of Mr. Gladstone, then Colonial Secretary. In a dispatch to Governor General Viscount Monck, the Duke of Buckingham wrote:

"The communication which this line affords with the Gulf of St. Lawrence at various points, and its remoteness from the American frontier, are conclusive considerations in its favor and there can be no doubt that it is the only one which provides for the national objects involved in the undertaking."

After an agitation lasting over 41 years and 22 years after the first survey was ordered by the Imperial authorities, the Canadian Government adopted the Bay Chaleur route and the Imperial guarantee was immediately made available.

"The Bay Chaleur route was not the one which would have been chosen for purely commercial reasons. It was a military routes from which the commercial features has been practically eliminated. The factors which seem to have decided the location were: First, the desire on the part of the Imperial military authorities to have a line of railway as far removed from the United States boundary as possible; second, the belief on the part of the Chief Engineer, Sir Sanford Flemming, that the whole of the western trans-Atlantic passenger traffic could be diverted from New York and Boston to a point on the Bay Chaleur. Sir Sanford's idea was a magnificent dream, but nothing came of it."

In 1873 the line between Truro and Moncton was completed, giving Halifax connection with St. John. In 1876 the line from Moncton to River du Loup was operated, giving the Maritimes connection with the Grand Trunk line running to River du Loup. When these connections were made the Intercolonial had cost the people of Canada $26,000,000 exclusive of what the Government of Nova Scotia had spent to build the line from Halifax to Truro, or what the Government of New Brunswick had expended to construct the hundred odd miles of line from St. John to Shediac. In 1885 the Intercolonial had been extended to Levis at one end, and to Sydney, Cape Breton, at the other end. In 1893 it was extended to Montreal.

Some politicians and publicists in the other provinces in discussing the Maritime demand for the restoration of the control of the Intercolonial, to a Minister of the Crown, responsible to parliament and the people, rather proceed on the assumption that this railroad was constructed solely for the benefit of the Maritimes and that the Maritimes were somewhat to blame because commercial considerations were not the determining factor in its location. But the fact is that the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government subordinated certain interests of the Maritime Provinces to the question of military communication with Quebec and the Province of Ontario. Because the Intercolonial Railway was constructed through a region then having very little settlement, the Government of New Brunswick was obliged within a few years to spend over $10,000,000 and give away nearly 2,000,000 acres of valuable timber lands to assure the construction of railways necessary to its development. And years later the

Live Topics About The Ring Stars

Gibbons and Greb—The Next Challenger—The Big Offers for Championship Fights.

There appears to be a tremendous lot of interest in the Gibbons-Greb encounter, and this is no more than natural. In the first place it may be considerable of a battle.

We know that Greb is a clever, willing fighter who goes after his man from the tap of the bell. He is not very heavy, but he may be plenty heavy enough. Bob Fitzsimmons was no elephant, but he got along pretty well. There were many larger men than McCoy, but few who could take him.

The difference seems to be that Greb lacks the kick which those old timers possessed, but he may be able to hit harder than is thought.

Gibbons is interesting because he is something of a mystery. Nobody seems to know just how good he is. If he hits with the same effect in the major ranks that he has been clouting among the minors he is ready for Dempsey or any other man.

Wills certainly seems to be the logical contender for Dempsey's title. Don't for a moment get the idea that Jack is afraid of the giant negro. Whether you like Dempsey or not, you can make up your mind that he isn't afraid to step into the ring with anybody. But he isn't in the game for his health. And neither is Jack Kearns.

Dempsey has all the confidence of a real champion. He is absolutely indifferent as to his next opponent, so long as he gets money enough for meeting him. You can't talk to him for five minutes without being convinced that this is a fact. Even when he is training for a bout he never is much interested in his antagonist until he sees him in the ring. He doesn't even plan his fights beyond the fact that on a certain day he knows that he expects to lick somebody. His fretting is mainly impatience to get the thing over so that he can put some money in the bank and have a little fun again.

But look at the matter from the angle of that business man, Jack Kearns. From the cashier's window three fights look better than one. Supposing Dempsey met Wills and beat him without too much trouble. How much interest would remain in seeing him box Gibbons and Carpentier? Well, you could put it in your eye without going blind. Also suppose something went wrong and Jack didn't beat Wills. This Wills is a tough guy and apt to knock anybody for a goal. That, too, would be very unfortunate from the angle of Mr. Kearns.

Now just suppose that Dempsey on his trip to England—and he really proposes to go to England in April—could succeed in getting someone to pay him real money for attending to Carpentier again. Then suppose that in the meantime a match with Gibbons or someone else could be worked up. If he won that bout can you see the interest that would ensue from a meeting with Wills? Especially as the rumor that the champion was dodging Wills would flame as high as the heroisms of publicity could make it.

It was just before leaving for Europe that George Cohan made a princely offer for a baseball club. That offer was lost somewhere at sea.

It was just before leaving for Hot Springs that Harry Frazee bid a fortune for a meeting between Dempsey and Wills. Let us hope that this bid will not dissolve in mineral water.

Stage money is expensive, but the half million or so that the Boston magnate and New York theatrical man has received for players from the well known Colonels who own the Yankees was not stage money. If Frazee wishes to spend it on a battle of the century who shall say him nay? It is his dough, and he can cook up what he wishes with it.

Nowadays it costs about $500,000 to get a heavyweight champion and a contender inside the ropes together. In the old days you could have signed a championship in every known division on the same day for that amount of money. In the times of ancient gladiators they wore brass knuckles. The modern gladiators have supplanted these by diamond rings.

It is small wonder that Paddy Mullins is dazed. He and Wills would draw down enough to free Ireland all over again and do a lot for Liberia.

The fans at the Hub will b epleased to know that Frazee wishes to hold the bout at the Boston baseball park. The best that they had hoped for there was a battle between a player and an umpire.

Carpentier Is Ready To Fight

Paris, March 9.—Georges Carpentier intends to defend the world's light-heavyweight title as soon as its American claimants decide who is the right man to oppose him, but the battle may take place on this side of the Atlantic.

In an interview obtained by the correspondent for the New York Herald, M. Descamps, his manager, expressed surprise that no offers had come from "Tex" Rickard, although Carpentier, he declared, was ready to go to America at any time, but only on condition that a bigger purse is offered there than in England or France. "Not a single promoter has made an offer for such a match," said M. Descamps. "It is true we have a verbal agreement with Rickard that we are willing to meet any man selected, but Mr. Rickard has not yet formulated a proposition or offered a guarantee of any kind.

"In view of this, why should we be blamed for not returning to the States? Carpentier is champion and has the right to name the battle ground, but Mr. Rickard must remember that the place will be determined by the best purse offered, be it the United States, England or even France."

Edward O'Hara, a light heavyweight pugilist of New York, died in a hospital at Lewiston, Me., last Sunday of injuries received when he attempted a somersault from the roof of a camp at Sabattus Lake the day previous. He landed in such a manner as to dislocate several vertebrae. Paralysis of the upper part of the body followed and he died after an operation. O'Hara had accepted an offer to fight Gene Tunney, by whom he was defeated in a Christmas day bout at Madison Square. He was 21 years old.

FIRING CONTINUES IN BELFAST'S STREETS

Baby Boy Received Bullet Wound in Thigh—Snipers Busy Last Night.

Belfast, March 9—There was a continuation today and this evening of the shooting which has been prevalent in the city for some time. The firing was particularly heavy at the noon hour, when a baby boy received a bullet wound in the thigh.

There was considerable sniping this evening in the Stanhope street area. A blind man, who was groping his way along the streets, and a youth, were shot dead.

Died

MARVIN—At his residence, 152 Douglas Avenue, last evening, Fred E. Marvin in the 73rd year of his age, leaving his wife, one son, one daughter and two sisters to mourn.
Funeral notice later.
Chicago papers please copy.

COLDS GRIP

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Laxative

Bromo Quinine

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which destroy germs, act as a tonic laxative, and keep the system in condition to throw off attacks of Colds, Grip and Influenza.

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BROMO

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Price 30c.

Made in Canada.

Dempsey's Next Bout Will Be In London

By JACK McAULIFFE.

London, March 9.—Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier will be signed for a heavyweight championship fight in London in the early summer, according to present plans.

Maj. Arnold Wilson, the only promoter in England with sufficient prestige and financial backing to swing the big fight, told me that he had practically made all the arrangements.

He has not signed Carpentier yet and will not do it until after the Frenchman fights Ted Lewis. As I said in one of my recent letters, the London fight fans are really taking that match very seriously.

If Ted Lewis should happen to win from Carpentier, or if he should put Georges on the floor a couple of times, the major figures that Georges would not be a good card.

He will not say he has Dempsey signed, but from the way he acts one gets the impression that he has at least entered into negotiations with the champion.

Tommy Burns' offer of $50,000 for the match is considered nothing more than a little advertising.

If the fight does come off in England it is almost certain that Wilson will be the promoter and that it will be held in Albert Hall, which ranks with Madison Square Garden in New York.

Reports are easy to pick up here, but one from a reliable source hits it that Dempsey and his party will be in London before the middle of April. It is understood that he has already secured living quarters and a place for training.

It is sometimes hard to get the British trend of mind and in this case it has me. They are getting steamed up over seeing Dempsey massacre an opponent that he has already flattened. If they meet again it will be quicker and more decisive than that affair of last July—that is, unless Dempsey decides to entertain the lords and dukes and give them about six or seven rounds for their money.

COUNTY COURT.

In county court chambers, yesterday, before His Honor Judge Armstrong, evidence was given in the action brought by H. A. Gulliford against W. J. Merryweather for the sum of $103 for repairs, alleged to have been made by plaintiff to the automobile of the defendant. S. A. M. Skinner appeared for the plaintiff, ad Francis Kerr for the defendant.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

In Magistrate Allingham's court at Fairville yesterday Michael Ryan was sent up for trial charged with a statutory offense, also with escaping from the Fairville Police. Ryan was re-arrested after his escape by the local police Wednesday.